

2019 USA TSTST P2

Doubt Yourself

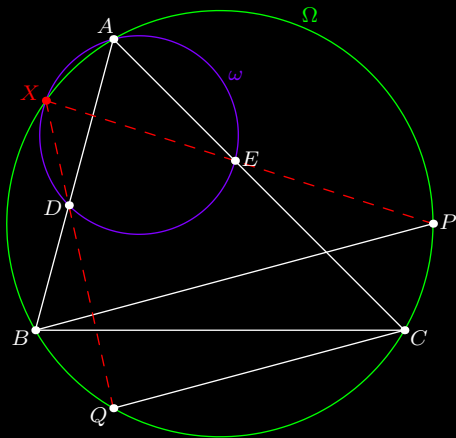
André Pinheiro

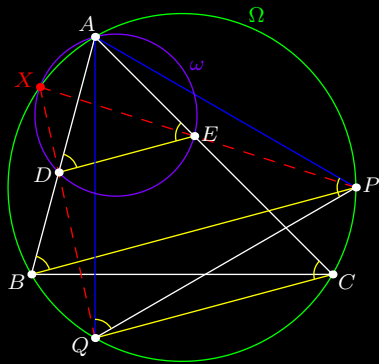
Outubro de 2023

Seja ABC um triângulo acutângulo com circuncirculo Ω e ortocentro H . Pontos D e E pertencem aos segmentos AB e AC respectivamente, tal que $AD = AE$. As retas que passam por B e C paralelas a DE intersectam Ω em P e Q , respectivamente. Denote por ω o circuncirculo do $\triangle ADE$.

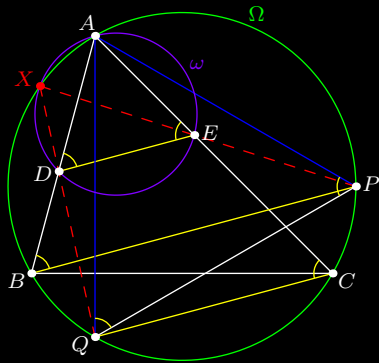
- a) Prove que as retas PE e QD intersectam-se em ω .
- b) Prove que se ω passa por H , então as retas PD e QE intersectam-se em ω também.

Parte a)





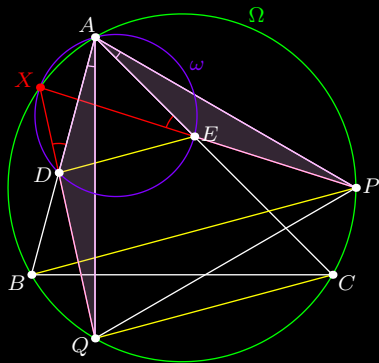
Seja $X = DQ \cap EP$. Vamos provar que $X \in \omega$.



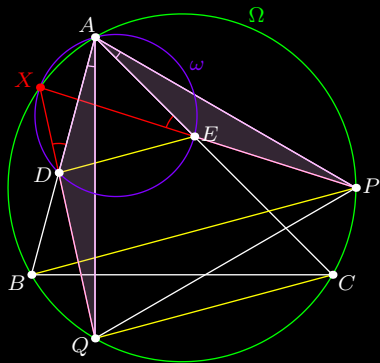
Seja $X = DQ \cap EP$. Vamos provar que $X \in \omega$.

Como
 $DE \parallel BP \Rightarrow \angle ADE = \angle ABP$ e
 $DE \parallel QC \Rightarrow \angle AED = \angle ACQ$,
 então

$$\angle AQP = \angle ABP = \angle ADE = \angle ACQ = \angle APQ.$$



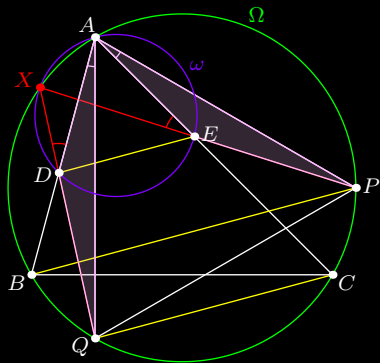
Como $AD = AE$, $AQ = AP$ e $\angle QAP = \angle BAC$, então $\triangle ADQ \equiv \triangle AEP$ pelo critério LAL.



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Sendo assim, temos

$$\angle XDA = \angle XEA,$$



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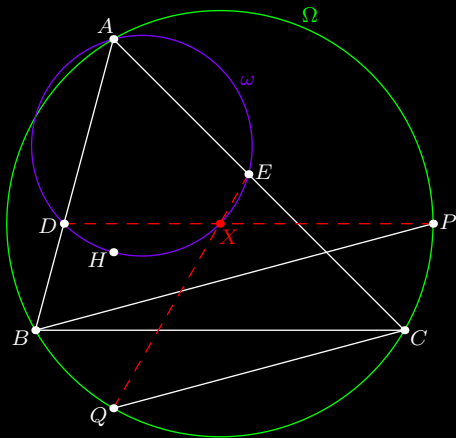
Sendo assim, temos

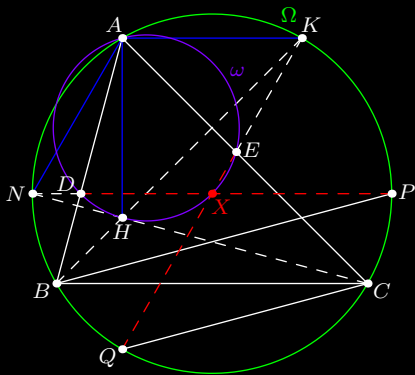
$$\angle XDA = \angle XEA,$$

ou seja, $X \in \omega$.



Parte b)

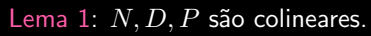


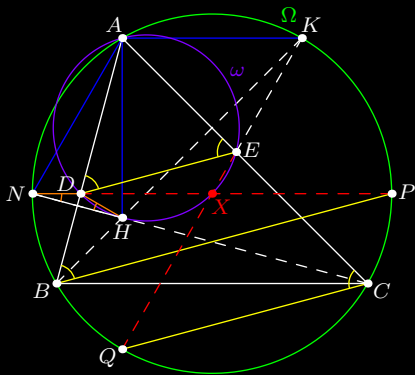


Seja $X = QE \cap DP$.

Como temos o ortocentro presente, podemos trabalhar com reflexões! Seja N a reflexão de H na reta BA e K a reflexão de H na reta AC .

Parece que N, D, X são colineares e X, E, K também são, vamos tentar provar!

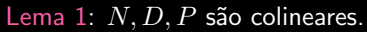




Lema 1: N, D, P são colineares.

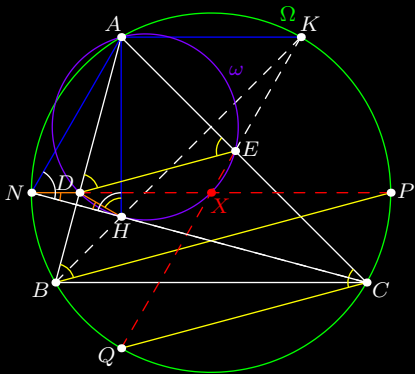
Prova. Por angle chasing, temos

$$\angle DNH = \angle DHN$$



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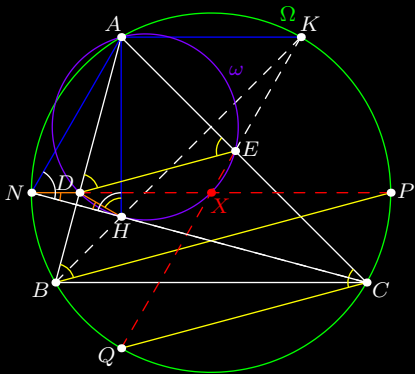
$$\angle DNH = \angle DHN = \angle AHN - \angle AHD$$



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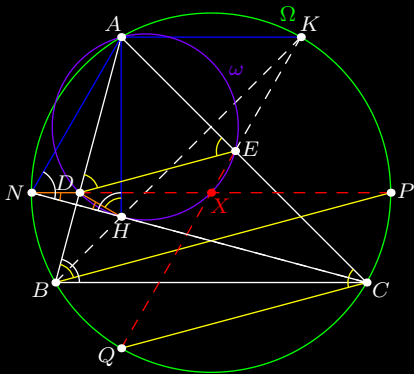
$$\begin{aligned}\angle DNH &= \angle DHN = \angle AHN - \\ \angle AHD &= \angle ANH - \angle AED\end{aligned}$$



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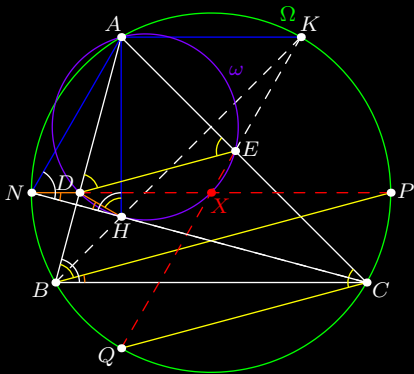
$$\begin{aligned}\angle DNH &= \angle DHN = \angle AHN - \angle AHD \\ &= \angle ANH - \angle AED = \angle ANC - \angle ADE\end{aligned}$$



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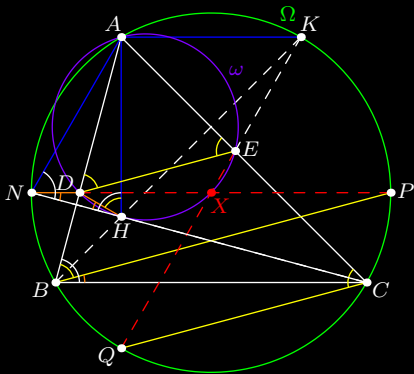
$$\begin{aligned}\angle DNH &= \angle DHN = \angle AHN - \\ &\angle AHD = \angle ANH - \angle AED = \\ &\angle ANC - \angle ADE = \\ &\angle ABC - \angle ABP\end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \angle DNH &= \angle DHN = \angle AHN - \angle AHD \\ &= \angle ANH - \angle AED = \angle ANC - \angle ADE = \angle ABC - \angle ABP = \angle PBC \end{aligned}$$



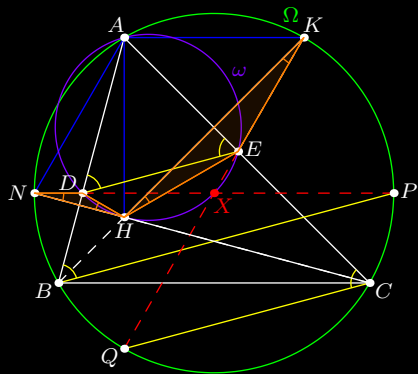
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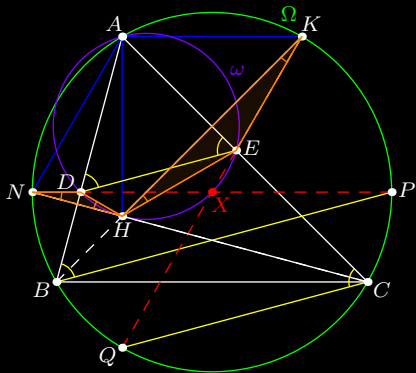
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$$\begin{aligned} \angle DNH &= \angle DHN = \angle AHN - \angle AHD \\ &= \angle ANH - \angle AED = \angle ANC - \angle ADE \\ &= \angle ABC - \angle ABP = \angle PBC = \angle PNC. \end{aligned}$$

E assim está mostrado. ■

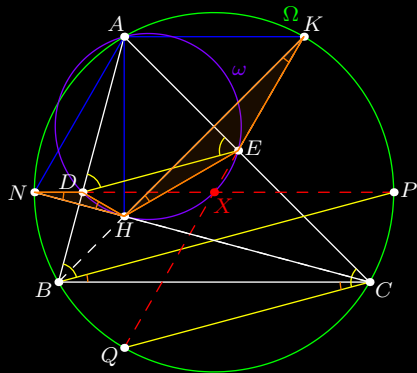
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Prova. Repare que $\angle BDH = \angle AEH \Rightarrow \angle NDH = \angle HEK$ e $ND = DH$ e $HE = EK$, então pelo critério LAL, $\triangle NDH \sim \triangle HEK$.

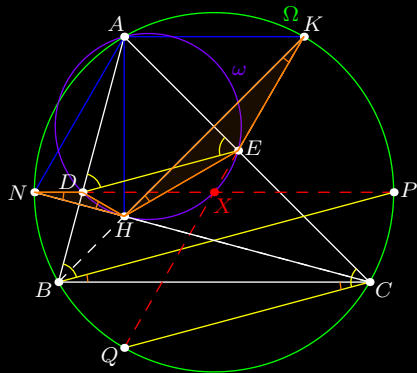


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Assim, $\angle DNH = \angle HKE$.

Pelo lema 1, temos então que $\angle DNH = \angle PNC = \angle PBC = \angle BCQ = \angle BKQ$.



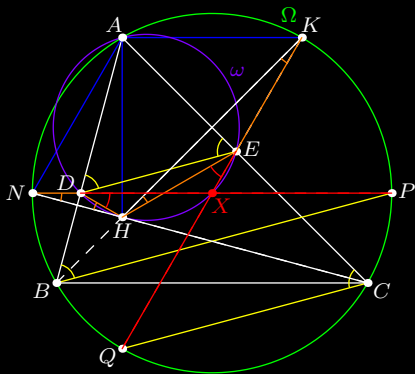
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Assim, $\angle DNH = \angle HKE$.

Pelo lema 1, temos então que $\angle DNH = \angle PNC = \angle PBC = \angle BCQ = \angle BKQ$.

Ou seja, $\angle HKE = \angle BKQ$ e assim está mostrado. ■



Pelo lema 1 e 2, podemos concluir que $\angle HDP = \angle HEQ$.

Portanto, $X \in \omega$ e assim está mostrado. ■